



THEATRE-ROYAL.

On SATURDAY next will be presented the Comic Opera, called
LOVE IN A VILLAGE.
 Young Meadows, Mr MARSHALL,
 From the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket,
 Being his first Appearance on this Stage.
 Justice Woodcock, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH,
 And Hawthorn, Mr GAUDRY,
 Lucinda, Mrs HENDERSON,
 Her first Appearance this Season.
 And Rosetta, Mrs JACKSON.
 To which will be added a Farce, called
THE SULTAN; or, A Peep into the Seraglio.
 The doors to be opened at five, and begin at six o'clock.
 Tickets to be had and places for the boxes taken of Mr GINN, at the
 office of the Theatre, every day, from ten to three o'clock.

Edinburgh, December 12, 1781.

THE THREE LAST NIGHTS
 Mr Breslaw's and Miss Rosamond's Performances
 IN THIS CITY.
 At the Dancing Room, St MARY'S CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd,
 On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst.
 In the evening.
 Will be displayed, a Variety of NEW DECEPTIONS and EXPERI-
 MENTS by Mr BRESLAW.
 Particularly, between the Exhibitions, several Ladies in the Company
 may think on as many CARDS as they please, and the same Cards
 shall be CUT OUT of.
A Roasted Leg of Mutton, hot from the Fire,
 Which will be brought on the table.
 Likewise Miss ROSAMOND will DELIVER a SATIRICAL LEC-
 TURE on HEADS, with several NEW FAVOURITE SONGS.
 The room will be elegantly illuminated.—Proper Music will attend.
 The doors to be opened at six o'clock, and to begin at seven.
 TICKETS to be had at Mr INNES Confectioner, late STEEL'S,
 PLACES to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some DE-
 CEPTIONS on CARDS, MONEY, &c. by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at
 Mr JOHNSON'S, Scale Stairs, opposite St Cecilia's Hall, Niddry's Wynd.

J. BELL'S PRICED CATALOGUE, for 1782.

This day is published,
A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS in various Languages, Arts, and
 Sciences; containing rare and valuable Books in most branches
 of Literature; chiefly in fine condition, many of them new, and well
 bound: Which will begin to be sold at the prices marked in the Ca-
 talogue (for ready money only) December 1781, by JOHN BELL, Par-
 liament-Square, who gives the full value for any Library or parcel of
 Books.
 Catalogues will be delivered gratis at the shop of J. BELL, to Gentle-
 men who are pleased to call for them, or when a line is sent.

MAPS,

SURVEYED, ENGRAVED, AND PUBLISHED,
 By JOHN AINSLIE, Landurveyor,
 At the head of Borthwick's Close, Edinburgh.

1. A PLAN OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, more accurate and
 extensive than any ever published, containing all the streets, wynds,
 squares, closes, &c. Price 1 s. 6 d.
 2. A Map of the Country 50 Miles round Edinburgh. Price 5 s.
 3. The Counties of Fife and Kinross, on six sheets. 1 l. 11 s. 6 d.
 4. Selkirkshire, on two sheets, 10 s. 6 d.
- At the above Shop may be had,
THE GEOGRAPHICAL GAMES OF EUROPE, and SCOTLAND,
 calculated for the amusement of Young Ladies and Gentlemen learn-
 ing Geography; price of Europe 4 s. Scotland 3 s.
 Dissected Maps of the four Quarters of the World; likewise, England,
 Ireland, and Scotland, from 8 s. to 12 s. each: And a great variety
 of the best Modern Maps, particularly of Holland, the Netherlands,
 and Plans of Gibraltar and Minorca, with Charts of the North Seas,
 &c.—And

A COLLECTION OF PRINTS,

Engraved by the ablest Artists;—among which are the much-admired
 Print of the Death of General Wolf, from West, by Woollet; Le-
 fleur, from Bunbury; Maria, Abelard, and Eloisa, from Gardiner,
 &c. &c. London price marked on each.
 The Publisher has likewise a CURIOUS COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE
 PASTES, by that ingenious artist Mr JASSIE, fit for Rings, Seals,
 &c. &c. and some Frames, of sulphur impressions, which are taken
 from the pates.
 J. AINSLIE continues to sell, Drawing and Writing Papers of all kinds;
 Indian Ink; Indian Rubbers; Black Lead and Hair Pencils; black,
 white, and red Chalks; and neat Boxes of Colours, finely prepared, &c.

THE feuars in the extended royalty transmitted yesterday, to the
 Lord Provost of this city, a letter, of which the tenor follows:

My Lord,

IN name of the feuars of the extended royalty, I am desired to re-
 turn particular thanks to your Lordship, and to the Town-Coun-
 cil of Edinburgh, for the act of Council authorising an application to
 Parliament for removing the slaughter-houses without the city.

I am also desired to express their wish, that this measure be carried
 into execution with all convenient dispatch.

As the Butchers have published a Memorial and Representation, fet-
 ting forth their arguments against removing the slaughter-houses, I
 have the honour to transmit to your Lordship Observations upon that
 Memorial, which have been drawn up by order of the feuars, and ap-
 proved of by them; and I have sent copies to the Council Chamber
 for the use of the members.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful,
 And most obedient servant,

Prince's-street, Dec. 11, 1781.

HUGO ARNOT, Prefes.

The following are the Observations referred to in the above letter:

OBSERVATIONS on the MEMORIAL and REPRESENTA- TION for the BUTCHERS in EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, although the capital of Scotland, and containing
 eighty thousand inhabitants, is, in all probability, the only city,
 in any age or nation of the world, where the cattle, necessary for
 the consumption of these inhabitants, are slaughtered within its bounds,
 without either water to carry off the filth, or the use of any means
 whatever, by carts or otherwise, for removing the blood and dung ac-
 cumulated, in the course of so great a slaughter, for many years.

It is owing to this, and to the very great height of the houses, joined
 to a general scarcity of water, whence several slovenly and nasty
 practices have arisen, that Edinburgh has been opprobriously held
 forth as one of the dirtiest cities in the world.

Nobody is ignorant of the great and rapid progress in improvement,
 which the city has made of late years; owing, in general, to a more
 polished state of manners in the country, and, in particular, to the
 memorable exertions of that patriotic magistrate George Drummond,
 who, for many years, filled the office of Lord Provost with great ap-
 plause.—The nuisance, however, arising from the butchers, growing
 more intolerable, and that, too, from the very same causes to which
 the city in general owed its improvement, namely, the draining of the

North-Loch, the building a bridge, and the extending the royalty;
 the citizens, in general, expressed in strong desire to have the slaugh-
 tering of cattle removed to a proper distance, that the Magistrates,
 with a laudable attention to the inclination, as well as interest, of the
 inhabitants, passed an act of Council, for making application to Par-
 liament, to that effect.

Reasons for the application to Parliament, relative to the shambles,
 were accordingly printed, and sent to the heads of the most respectable
 public bodies, and met with universal approbation. But the petition
 being necessarily delayed till this session, the corporation of butchers,
 in order to obstruct it, published a memorial and representation; upon
 which the following observations are submitted to the Public:

It is obvious, that regulations regarding the branch of police which
 respects cleanliness, as well as every other circumstance affecting mu-
 tual intercourse, must vary, according to the bulk, local situation, cli-
 mate, state of manners, &c. in the places to which they are adapted.
 In the reign of James VI. the practice of slaughtering within the city
 had become so great a nuisance, as to call for the interposition of par-
 liamentary authority. Accordingly, the statute 23d of James VI. cap.
 29. sets forth, "That there is a shameful abuse, noisome, to the
 whole civil and honest neighbours, and to all the nobility and country
 people which come hither for their private adoes, and with that it is
 detestable in the sight of strangers; corrupteth the air, and carrieth ma-
 ny disgraceful and shameful imputations against the said burgh, as be-
 ing a puddle of filth and nastiness; so with the oversight which is given
 to sellers to keep their slaughter-shops within the town, and to turn
 the filth of the slaughtered goods upon the high streets, and in open
 vessels and closes, whereby it oftentimes cometh out, that, in many
 streets and vessels of the said burgh, the filth of the slaughtered goods
 is, in such abundance, exposed to the view of the people, and the closes
 and streets are so filled therewith, as there can be no passage had
 through the same." After which it ordains, "That the said sellers
 shall provide themselves with slaughter-houses at the North-Loch side,
 where they may have the use of the water for the away-taking of the
 filth of their slaughtered goods." Agreeably to this act, the butchers
 provided themselves with slaughter-houses at the North-Loch side, a
 place at that time remote from houses and streets, and amply supplied
 with water, where constant slaughter has since been carried on, till
 the present day.

The erecting the Bridge, that great cause of the improvement and
 extension of the city, had the effect totally to reverse the situation of
 that quarter of the town. The slaughter-houses came to be imme-
 diately in the centre of the city, in the most neighbourhood of the
 Bridge, and of Prince's-street, and to be exposed to the view of every
 passenger; whereas, formerly, there were none to behold what was
 doing there.—As it was likewise found necessary to drain the North
 Loch, the additional circumstance of water, which recommended it to
 the wisdom of the Legislature to order the shambles to be placed in
 that spot, was removed.—Thus by a change so considerable as what
 has taken place in the city, by the extension of the royalty, that which
 formerly was a most eligible spot for the shambles, is become, of all o-
 thers, the most improper.

The other corporations in the city, to whose trade a command of
 water is necessary, such as skinners, furriers, and even waukers, re-
 moved themselves, upon the draining of the North Loch, to places in the
 neighbourhood, where convenience for carrying on their respective
 trades could be had. These could not do without water. The but-
 chers, however, could slaughter and sell their cattle without a drop: As
 for themselves, they were contented to remain with polluted hands.
 As to the poisoning the air with fench, it was the affair of the inha-
 bitants, not theirs; and they did not even do what was in their
 power, by removing from time to time the gross filth, but allowed it
 to remain in an accumulated mass of putrefaction for many years.—
 The blame of this, however, they have endeavoured, in page 4d of
 their memorial, most falsely, to throw upon the Magistrates, by alled-
 ging, that it was the claim put in by them to the property of the
 dung, which prevented the butchers from carrying it off; whereas the
 Lord Provost and Council made offer to Grigor Drummond, their late
 Deacon, to give him the dung that should not be carried away by the
 tackman within the time prescribed, if he would remove it; but no-
 thing, in consequence of this offer, was done by the butchers.—It is,
 indeed, truly laughable, to see the memorialist for the butchers tell-
 ing us, in the 5th page of his lucubration, that the dung of cattle "is
 nothin' but mocrated graft, without smell." It puts one in mind of
 those tawny philosophers in the island of Laputa, who set on foot a
 scheme for relloring the faces of different animals to their pristine sub-
 stance.

This corporation has got eleven of the fourteen corporations of Ed-
 inburgh to join with them in opposing the removal of slaughter-houses
 from within the royalty. This is not in the least wonderful.—
 With the most respectable of those tradesmen, who have concurred
 with them, it may be imputed to the groundless assertions and false
 reasonings in the memorial of the butchers: But, with far the greatest
 part, it is to be attributed, partly to a selfish disposition, which makes
 them cling to each other, in any object tending, in their apprehen-
 sion, to promote their own interest, without the smallest regard to the
 benefit of the public in general; and partly to the butchers infilling a
 chimerical apprehension, that the privileges of the different incorpo-
 rations were to be torn from them piece-meal.—It should be remark-
 ed, however, that the corporation of Mary's Chapel, which, in num-
 ber, wealth, and opportunities of knowledge, greatly exceeds most of
 the trades in Edinburgh, have expressed their approbation of removing
 the slaughter-houses.—And that the surgeons, for reasons I shall not
 offer to explain, while many of their individual members subscribed for
 removing them, have not chosen to give an opinion as a body, either
 on one side or other.

Of late, and even since the general murmur of the inhabitants
 threatened the butchers with a removal of the slaughter-houses, they
 have erected some temporary ones at the foot of Craig's Close. Yet,
 so little have they been influenced by the general complaint of their
 nastiness, that, in these new slaughter-houses, a person might walk up
 to the middle in blood and dung. The butchers, however, modestly re-
 quire of us to give them credit for their cleanliness in keeping slaughter-
 shops, which, they say, are to be impetrable to our eyes; and
 to which, that command of water is denied, which is absolutely ne-
 cessary to the purposes of cleanliness.

I have set down these observations loosely as they occurred to me,
 without attention to arrangement.—The 11th article, to which they
 propose to subject themselves, in their memorial, declares, That the
 whole of their intended building shall be surrounded with a wall so
 feet in height, or higher.—It would be the general consequence of a
 wall surrounding slaughter-houses, to intercept the view, while, at the
 same time, it obstructed the circulation of air, and thereby to prevent
 a pain to our eyes, while it increased the stench, equally offensive to
 the smell, and pernicious to the health.—And it is a fact well known
 to every medical gentleman, that meat killed and kept amidst putrid
 air, in so confined a situation, will much sooner corrupt, consequently
 be less fit for family use, especially in the hot months of summer and
 autumn. Every housewife can bear witness to the effect, although she
 may, perhaps, be ignorant of the cause.—But, from the local situation
 of the new slaughter-houses intended by the butchers, all the bad con-
 sequences will follow, without any of the good; for, from the height
 of the bridge, which is upwards of 60 feet, every person passing along
 that great avenue of the city, must perceive what is going on within
 this wall; while, at the same time, by its excluding the air, it will ren-
 der the new slaughter-houses still more noxious than the present.

The corporation of butchers proposed, last year, to erect slaughter-
 booths in the Old Phyic Garden.—This was opposed by the governors
 of the Orphan Hospital, and the few other proprietors of houses in
 that neighbourhood.—The butchers, threatened in that scheme, adopted

one infinitely worse, namely, to build on the west side of the bridge,
 where, as the wind blows three fourths of the year from the west, it
 must, in that proportion, be more offensive to passengers; and, as the
 intended slaughter-houses are in the very centre, between the Royal
 Exchange and Prince's Street in the extended royalty, they must be
 noxious, to an extent proportioned to the number and state of inha-
 bitants living in the more genteel quarter of the city.

The butchers have boasted of many unprinted acts of parliament in
 their favour; from which, however, they have not chosen to give any
 excerpts in their memorial, but leave the curious reader to investigate
 those articles in the volumes of the general register.—This leads me
 to suspect, that these unprinted acts make not much in their favour;
 more especially, as I find they do not scruple, in their memorial, to
 aver falsehoods, in matters notorious. But, be these acts as favourable
 to them as they could wish, I have only to return to my former argu-
 ment, viz. That the state of police must correspond to the local situa-
 tion, bulk, progress of manners, &c. in a place.—That the new in-
 tended slaughter-houses are in the very centre of the city.—That
 the water is drained from the North Loch by authority of Parliament;
 and that the slaughter-houses must be driven from it by the same au-
 thority, since their owners will not have the discretion, of themselves,
 to retire.—I may also add, That the spot on which they propose to
 erect their booths, and which they have bought within these eighteen months
 for that purpose, is in the middle of the ground described in the plan of
 the New Town, (published by authority of the magistrates), as the
 site of a canal, which, by the sixth article of the doctinal-act pro-
 nounced by Mr Rae, between the town-council and the feuars of the
 extended royalty, the magistrates are expressly bound to form.—And,
 farther, if the slaughter-houses intended by the butchers shall take
 place, it follows necessarily, that all the cattle slaughtered in the city
 of Edinburgh must pass along Prince's Street, the great avenue to the
 north and west of Scotland; the public walk, to which people of the
 best fashion resort, and to which the children, both of the Old and
 New Town, are sent, for air and exercise.—The danger attending such
 multitudes of cattle passing along so frequented a street, every day,
 Sundays not excepted, needs not be pointed out.—I had, indeed, oc-
 casion to see, within these few weeks, some cattle driven furiously a-
 long that street, by which a man was actually tumbled down, tossed
 and gored.—It will also occur to every person, that the lowing of the
 cattle confined in the pens the night before slaughter, and the howling
 and barking of the dogs, would form no very pleasant concert in the
 centre of a great city.—In short, their own memorial describes their
 corporation as being driven occasionally, as circumstances required, from
 different quarters of the city, to places more remote,—from the Lawn-
 market, Merlin's Wynd, &c. to the North Loch,—and consequently
 makes much against them. We know, that it is not long since a fish-
 market was kept in the head of the Canongate; and that it is but
 within these very few years, that Provost Stodart, a magistrate ex-
 tremely attentive to every thing which could contribute to the orna-
 ment or police of the city, drove the green-market from the High
 Street; yet we never heard of the people concerned, complaining of
 the injustice of being obliged to shift their quarters.—It is, however,
 upon the pretext of injustice, that the butchers chiefly rest their plea.

It is here to be observed, that it is not the purpose of the intended bill
 for removing the slaughter-houses, to deprive the corporation of butchers, or
 the individuals of that corporation, of out inch of their property, nor of a
 single privilege, but that of slaughtering cattle within a mile of the
 market-cross of Edinburgh. They still may dispose of their property
 in any way they please,—in any way that another inhabitant could do
 in any other quarter of the city; and there is the greatest reason to
 believe, that they could sell it upon very advantageous terms; for,
 although they make their great complaint against the intended bill, as
 meant to prevent them from slaughtering as a spot where cattle never
 were slaughtered before,—a spot which they purchased last year, at the
 price of 300 l.; yet the then deacon of their corporation declared
 openly, and in presence of their then clerk, if I am rightly informed,
 that he was offered 100 l. of profit upon the bargain, if he would sell
 the ground.—It is not justice, surely, to use one's property to the
 detriment of his neighbours.—This, however, would be the consequence
 of the intended slaughter-houses, to the cleanliness, the health, and
 I may even add, the morals of the people,—which, surely, cannot be
 improved, by a continual slaughter before their eyes, and by the groans
 of the dying,—no more than their fence can be gratified, or their
 health promoted, by the stench of that mass of corruption, which, in
 all probability, would remain there, notwithstanding the engagements
 entered into by the butchers, which, in that spot, deprived of the ne-
 cessary aid of water, and a proper declivity of ground, they never can
 fulfil.

The butchers loudly complain, That, if this bill shall pass into a
 law, they will be on no better footing than the country butchers; and
 will lose all the benefit of having served an apprenticeship in the city.
 —But this is mere affectation; for, notwithstanding this bill, the
 butchers will retain the important privilege of selling meat six days in
 the week; whereas, those, not of the corporation, can only do it up-
 on three,—and, even for that privilege, they pay certain duties.—
 Yet we see, that the butchers from Dalkeith, more than six miles
 from the market-cross of Edinburgh, and those of Musselburgh, at
 a like distance, sell as good and as cheap meat in this city as the mem-
 bers of the incorporation; while the intended bill, far from driving
 them six miles out of the city, is only meant to prevent them from
 slaughtering within one mile of the market-cross.—They will retain
 the full right as a corporation (in the same manner as the skinners do;
 who, not long ago, removed of themselves to the country) of com-
 posing an essential part of the body politic of the city, together with
 the valuable privilege of admission to the city hospitals, and every o-
 ther advantage arising from being citizens of Edinburgh.

The butchers have also complained, That they are to be removed,
 without having a new place allotted to them.—This, however, was
 devised, merely in regard to their convenience; for, to allot them any
 particular spot, would be to fetter them; and it is well known, that
 the farmers in the neighbourhood will be glad to erect slaughter-
 houses to the different butchers, if the dung of the cattle be given them
 in return.

They likewise observe, That by removing their slaughter-houses to
 a distance, it will be put out of their power to superintend that part
 of their business.—But this is an imaginary grievance; for they em-
 ploy their servants to slaughter their cattle at so much the head, and
 sell the entrails by the dump, to those who deal in that branch, and
 whose business alone it is to attend the slaughter.

I shall only farther observe, in justice to the Dean of Guild Court,
 that the folly and falsehood of what is laid to the charge of the persons
 endeavouring to remove the slaughter-houses, in the 6th and 7th pages
 of the butchers memorial, is fully explained in the Caledonian Mer-
 cury of the 5th December current, where it is shown, that the Dean
 of Guild Court, so far from giving judgment against the corporation,
 when petitioning for warrant to build their slaughter-houses, is respect-
 ed that as a bill was intended to be applied for, therefore, the Court
 should determine as if the bill had passed into law,—refused their war-
 rant to build, for the following reasons: 1st, Because the corporation
 did not produce any proper rights to the ground on which they
 intended to build; and, 2^d, Because the city of Edinburgh not only
 pleaded a right to this very ground, but informed the Court, that
 they had, long ago, raised a declarator, to ascertain that right, before
 the Court of Session, and had obtained a decret in their favour, an
 extract of which was produced.—Accordingly, the Dean of Guild pro-
 nounced the following interlocutor: "The Court having considered
 "this process, writs, and decret of certification produced; disposes
 "the same, and decrees."

Edinburgh, 11th December 1781.

A CITIZEN.

* N. B. The declivity is only 2 to 1200.

Copy of a letter from General Green, to the President of Congress, from his head quarters, at Martin's Tavern, near Ferguson's Swamp, in South Carolina, the 11th of September, 1781.

In my dispatches of the 25th of August, I informed your Excellency that we were on the march to Friday's Ferry, with the intent of forming a junction with the troops of the State, and a corps of militia who were there assembled, and to attack the English army encamped near McLeod's Ferry.

On the 27th upon our arrival there, I received advice that the enemy had retired. We pulled the river at Howell's Ferry, and our first post was Mother's plantation, where I learned, that the enemy had stopped at Entow's Spring, about forty miles from us, where they had received a reinforcement, and they prepared to establish a post there. To dislodge them, I determined to hazard an engagement, although we were considerably inferior in number.

We began to march on the 5th of September, and we advanced by small marches as well to disguise our intention, as to give time to General Marion, who had been detached to rejoin us; so that it was the 7th when we came to Bendell's Plantations, within seventeen miles of the enemy.

We marched to attack the enemy at four o'clock in the morning of the 8th. Our front line was composed of four small battalions of militia, two of North, and two of South Carolina; our second line consisted of three small brigades of continental troops, one of North Carolina; one of Virginia, and one of Maryland; Lieutenant Colonel Lee, with his legion, covered our right flank; and Lieut. Colonel Henderson, with the state troops, our left. Lieut. Colonel Washington, with his cavalry, and the Delaware troops, formed the body of reserve. Two three-pounders were in the front of our line, and two six-pounders with the second line; the legion and the state troops formed our advanced guard, and were to retreat on our flanks when the enemy should form. We marched in this order to the attack. The legion and state troops met with a party of the enemy's horse and foot, about four miles from their camp, and put them to flight with fixed bayonets, having many killed and wounded. As we thought this was the van of the enemy, our first line was ordered to form, and the legion and state troops to take post on our flanks. From the place of action to Entow Springs, the whole country is covered with wood. The firing began at three miles from the English camp. The militia advanced firing, and the advanced posts of the enemy were routed; the fire redoubled, our officers behaved with the greatest bravery, and the militia gained much honour by their firmness; but the fire of the enemy who continued to advance, being superior to ours, the militia were obliged to retreat.

The Carolina brigade, under General Sumner were ordered to support them, and though not above three months raised behaved nobly. In this moment of action, the Virginians under Colonel Campbell, and the Marylanders under Colonel Williams advanced in the face of the enemy's fire, a terrible cannonade and a shower of bullets, overturned all that presented, and the enemy were put to the route.

Lieut. Colonel Lee turned his left flank to the enemy, and charged them in the rear, while the troops of Maryland and Virginia charged them in the front. Colonel Hampton, who commanded the troops of the State charged one party, of whom he made 100 prisoners. Colonel Washington advanced with a corps-du-reserve upon the left, where the enemy appeared to prepare again to make resistance, and charged them so impetuously with his cavalry, and a body of infantry, that they had not time to rally.

We continued to pursue the enemy, after having broken them, until we attained their camp. A great number of prisoners fell into our hands; and some hundreds of fugitives escaped towards Charlestown; but a party having got into a brick house three stories high, and others took post in a palliaded garden, their rear being covered with springs and hollow ways, the enemy renewed the fight. Lieutenant Colonel Washington did his utmost to dislodge them from a thick wood, but found it impossible; his horse was killed under him, and himself wounded, and taken prisoner; four cannon were advanced against the house, but the fire from it was so brisk, that it was impossible to force it, or even to bring off the cannon, when the troops were ordered to retreat, and the greatest part of the officers and men who served those cannon were either killed or wounded.

Washington having failed in his attack on the left, the legion could not succeed on the right; and seeing our foot roughly handled by the enemy's fire, and our ammunition almost expended, I thought it my duty to shelter them from the fire from the house; being persuaded that the enemy could not maintain their posts but a few hours, and that we should have better play on their retreat, than to obstinately persist in dislodging them, which would expose us to a considerable loss.

We collected all our wounded, except those who were too forward under the fire of the house, and we returned to the bank, which we occupied in the morning, not finding water any where nearer, and our troops having great need for refreshment after a fight which had continued four hours. I left upon the field of battle a strong picket. I shall send Colonel Lee and General Marion, early to-morrow morning between Entow's and Charlestown, to prevent the reinforcements which may come to succour the enemy, or to retard their march, if they attempt to retreat; and to give room to the army to attack their rear guard, and complete our success. We lost two pieces of artillery to the enemy, and we have taken one of theirs.

The night of the 9th, the enemy retired, leaving more than 70 of their wounded behind them, and more than 1000 arms, which they had broken, and concealed in the Springs of the Entows; they flayed 20 or 30 barrels of rum, and destroyed a large quantity of provisions, which they could not carry with them.

We pursued them as soon as we had notice of their retreat, but they joined Major Arthur; General Marion and Colonel Lee, not having troops enough to hinder them. At our approach they retired to Charlestown. We took 500 prisoners, including the wounded they had left behind, and I reckon they had no less than 600 killed and wounded. The fugitives spread such an alarm, that the enemy burnt their provisions at Dorchester, and quitted their post at Fair Lawn. A great number of negroes and others have been employed to throw down trees across the roads, at some miles from Charlestown. Nothing but the brick house, and their strong post at Entows, hindered the remains of the English army from falling into our hands. We pursued them to the Entows, but could not over-

take them. We shall rest here one or two days, and then re-take our old position near the heights of Santee.

I think that I owe the victory which I have gained, to the brisk life the Virginians and Marylanders, and one party of the infantry made of the bayonet. I cannot forbear praising the conduct and courage of all my troops.

(Signed) NATHANIEL GREEN.

State of the Continental Troops.
Killed.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 4 sergeants, 98 rank and file.
Wounded.—3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 7 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 24 sergeants, 209 rank and file. Total 408 men.

State of the Continental Troops of the State and Militia.
Killed.—1 Major, 4 Subalterns, 4 sergeants, 26 soldiers.
Wounded.—3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 8 sergeants, 91 soldiers. Total 146 men.

Total of killed, wounded, and missing of the Continental troops of the State, and militia, 554 men.

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Dec. 8.

War-Office, December 8. 1781.

It is his Majesty's pleasure, that all officers absent from regiments on foreign service do join their respective corps without delay, those officers only excepted who have his Majesty's leave of absence, or belong to the additional companies.

By his Majesty's command,

C. JENKINSON.

War-Office, December 8. 1781.

Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, James George Stopford, Gent. is appointed to be Ensign, vice Hon. William Wyndham.
50th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Hayland, of 14th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Edward Whitley.
65th Regiment of foot, George Oliver, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Lobbeck Emmitt.
78th Regiment of foot, Patrick Duff, Gent. to be Ensign, vice G. Lucas Strudwick.
101st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Andrew Pallas, of the Surrey militia, to be Quarter-Master, vice Jeremiah Radcliffe.
102d Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Paterson, of 88th foot, to be Ensign, vice Morgan Stanley.
Ensign Alexander Bisset, of 2d foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain J. Richmond Webb Humphrey's independent company of foot.
Ensign Thomas Allison, of the additional companies of the 5th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Edward Vernon Ward's independent company of foot, vice Matthew Forrester.
Ensign Jonathan Atkinson, of 75th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain James Abercrombie's independent company of foot. James Brugh, Gent. to be Ensign in the said company.
Ensign John Browne, of 91st foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Netterville Blake's independent company of foot.

Northern regiment of Fencible Men, Ensign Charles Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Clark. Alexander Innes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Grant.

Sutherland Regiment of Fencible Men, Captain George Sutherland to be Major, vice Sir Roderick McKenzie, Baronet. Captain-Lieutenant John Sutherland to be Captain of a Company, vice George Sutherland. Lieutenant Colin McKenzie to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Sutherland. Ensign John Pope to be Lieutenant, vice Colin McKenzie. William Ryrie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Pope.

7th Regiment of Foot, John Rousset, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Ayleck. Sergeant Nathaniel Taylor to be Quarter-Master, vice Thomas Taylor.

22d Regiment of Foot, Ensign Jonathan Tone to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Currie. Ensign Henry Amiel, from 9th Regiment to be Ensign, vice Jonathan Tone.

23d Regiment of Foot, Adjutant George Watton to be Second Lieutenant, vice William Robinson. Sergeant Major Alexander Garden to be Quarter-Master, vice Robinson.

33d Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant George Anson Nutt to be Captain of a Company, vice James Campbell. Lieutenant Anthony Salvin to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Anson Nutt. Ensign Ralph Gore to be Lieutenant, vice Anthony Salvin. Charles Madan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ralph Gore.

37th Regiment of Foot, Charles Kerr, Hospital-Mate, to be Surgeon, vice John Johnston.

40th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Major Stephen Bromfield, from 54th Regiment, to be Major, vice William Montgomery. Captain-Lieutenant William Hamilton to be Captain of a Company, vice George Craigie. Lieutenant John Moore to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Hamilton. Ensign Alexander Grey to be Lieutenant, vice John Moore. Adjutant George McKay to be Ensign, vice Alexander Grey. Ensign John Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Henry William Smith. Volunteer John George Hood to be Ensign, vice John Grant.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Dec. 7.

The Traveller, Clark, from Peterburgh to London, is taken and carried into the Texel.

The Commerce, Forrester, from Waterford to Halifax, is taken and carried into Botton by an American privateer.

The John and Mary, Cook, laden with yarn, cotton, &c. foundered on the Dogger Bank the 14th ult. the crew were taken up by a smack belonging to Harwich.

The Active, Cunningham, from Jamaica to London, which was taken by the Roebuck privateer of Dunkirk, is retaken by the Crocodile, Captain King, and brought into Portsmouth.

The Dispatch, Livingston, from Charlestown, is arrived at Antigua, after throwing some of her guns overboard, in a gale of wind.

The Nevis Planter, Hunt, from Bristol to the Leeward Islands, said to be arrived, was taken by two French frigates, and carried into Martinico; they also took the Heriot, Bacon, from Newfoundland to Barbadoes.

Weymouth 5. This morning arrived the Two Sisters, Hamilton, from Sunderland; she was taken on Monday last off Beachy-Head by the Flushing, Dutch privateer, of 16 guns, and ransomed for 500 guineas.

The Hercules, Roblin, arrived at Bristol from Tortola, sailed the 5th ult. in company with the following ships, and parted with them the 7th in lat. 40—10, longit. 60, viz. the Elizabeth, Manly; Camel, Lane; Mary Ann, Lee; and Enterprize.

The Loyalty, Paton, from Jamaica, to Belfast, is retaken by the Nimble cutter, and carried into Weymouth.

The Neptune, Parker, from Plymouth to Timmouth, was drove on shore in a hard gale of wind, but got off with much damage.

The John and Grace, Phillips, from Newfoundland, said to be arrived at Dartmouth, is premature.

The Willingminds, from London to Newcastle, is taken by a privateer, and ransomed for 500 guineas.

The Joseph, Haire, from Peterburgh to Cork, foundered in the North Sea, and all the crew, except the Captain and one man, perished.

The Charlotte, Wiseman, from Liverpool to Barbice, is taken by the Medall and Galata frigates, and carried into Granada.

The Prince of Orange, Gornforth, from Petersburg to London, foundered at sea on the 21st ult. the master and crew saved by the Shark maw of war.

Plymouth 4. Sailed the Ocean, Arethusa, and Tartar men of war, to join Admiral Kempenfelt, who sailed yesterday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, December 7.

In a Committee went through the bill for detaining persons suspected of charged with High Treason, with several amendments.

In a Committee on Ways and Means, came to the following resolution: That 4s. in the pound land-tax be raised on all lands, tenements, &c. for 1782. To be reported on Monday.

General Smith moved for an Address to his Majesty for the laying before the House such letters as have been written by Sir Elijah Impey, to any of the Members of Administration, respecting the Court of Judicature at Bengal. Ordered.

The Secretary of War presented returns of Independent Companies, ordered to lie on the table.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, came to the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, towards raising the supply to be granted to his Majesty, the sum of 4 s. in the pound and no more be raised within the space of one year, from the 25th of March 1782, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland." Also,

"That the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, which, by an act of Parliament of the 20th year of his present Majesty's reign, have continuance to the 24th day of June 1782, be further continued, and be charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made for sale within the kingdom of Great Britain, from the 24th day of June 1782, to the 24th day of June 1783."

The said resolutions were ordered to be reported to the House on Monday next.

John Pennington, Esq. took his seat for Milburne Port. Adjourned to Monday.

From the London Papers, Dec. 8.

Paris, Nov. 26. The Andromache is arrived at Brest, and by her we learn, that on the 27th of October, the English fleet under Admiral Graves appeared off the Chesapeake, where the fleet under Monf. de Grasse was disembarking the troops and artillery, but that the English did not think proper to attack him, and after parading all day of the 28th at the entrance of the Bay, failed away on the 29th. The same accounts add, that Monf. de Grasse was preparing to return to the Antilles with all his forces, that Count de Rochambeau was to winter in Virginia, and that the Marquis de la Fayette proposed joining General Green, in order to strengthen Charlestown, and even to attack it if there was any prospect of success.

L O N D O N.

Dispatches have been received by Government from Lieutenant-Governor Campbell at Jamaica, giving a full and minute description of an expedition which has been fitted out from that island against the Spanish settlement of St. Pedro, on the Mulquero shore, near Fort Omoa. The leading particulars of this information are, that intelligence having been received at Jamaica, that a large magazine had been formed at St. Pedro, consisting of warlike stores, a great supply of provisions, and an immense quantity of treasure; it was immediately determined in Council, to set on foot an expedition against it, which was accordingly prepared, with a proper force, under the command of Captain Brown of the 60th regiment. Unfortunately for the issue of the enterprise, by the mistake in not securing the sentry, information was conveyed time enough to the Spaniards to enable them to remove the treasure before Captain Brown and his detachment could effect a secure entry into the place, and it has been to effectually disposed of as to frustrate all the endeavours since of the English for discovering the place of its concealment. In other respects, however, the expedition was attended with all the expected success. A large magazine of powder, with 500 stand of arms, fell into the possession of our troops, and the fort and barracks have been so completely destroyed, as to render the place of very little service to the Spaniards in that quarter. It was not deemed advisable to alienate so many men from the defence of Jamaica itself, by keeping possession of St. Pedro, and the Captain is on his return to that island, after having effected this achievement, without the loss of one man on the part of the British troops under his command.

The terms upon which the peace is to be concluded with the Dutch, we are assured, are, the surrendering the island of St. Eustatius, and the provinces of Demerary and Essequibo; and, certainly, to a country already suffering from the unwise-ness of its dominions, the obtaining a peace upon such terms ought not to be painful; but it is to be hoped that the Dutch, on their part, are to let us have some advantage that will be equivalent; for we certainly suffered much more from them before the rupture than since.

The shifting of the wind to the east is likely to delay the return of Earl Cornwallis, and probably it will be some time before Administration can decide upon some very important subjects, the consideration of which awaits his Lordship's arrival.

It is reported at the offices of State, that Earl Cornwallis goes to New York, and from thence, after having received a satisfactory account of the disposition of his army by Count Rochambeau and Mr. Washington, he would proceed upon parole immediately in one of his Majesty's vessels to England, with a French and an American pair.

By letters from France we are informed, that Lord Rawdon was at Paris, where he has been received and entertained with the utmost politeness and respect, and has full liberty to return home upon his parole whenever he pleases.

A want of firmness and spirit to call the faithless and dishonourable servants of the public to due punishment (says a correspondent) is perhaps one of the greatest evils of the present Administration. On this proper spirit, the vigour and safety of all Governments depend. When justice sleeps, offenders triumph, and revel on the ruin of their country. "Pay well, and punish well," was Cromwell's maxim, and he never failed having his business properly done.

If any more campaigns are to be attempted, or battles fought on the continent of America, it is earnestly to be hoped (says a correspondent) that a German or a Russian General may command the army, who will not have any ill-timed delicacy about him, so as to cause the war to linger on for seven years longer.

Lord Dunmore is hourly expected to return to England, a vessel being dispatched after the ship in which he failed to resume his government in Virginia, to acquaint him of the unfortunate event of Lord Cornwallis.

General Mathews, who is appointed to the command of all the forces in the Leeward Islands, set off yesterday for Portsmouth.

Yesterday Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney set off for Portsmouth to take the command of the Squadron destined for the reinforcement of the Squadron in the West-Indies. Sir George hoists his flag on board the Conqueror of 74 guns.

Sir George Rodney's orders are, to put to sea without moment's loss of time; in consequence of which, he will not wait for the West India ships getting round, but leave them to the protection of the convoy, appointed for that purpose.

General Vaughan accompanies Sir George Rodney to the West Indies, where, on his arrival, he is to resume the Chief command of all his Majesty's land forces in that quarter.

Very large quantities of naval stores are ordered to be shipped on board the men of war as well as merchantmen, that are bound for the West Indies, under convoy of Sir George Rodney's Squadron.

We are informed, that a Commander in Chief of a Squadron of men of war is now under arrest for neglect of duty. It is said to be owing to his being absent, without the knowledge or permission of the Board, that his ships could not act, and consequently, though in sight of a small fleet of the enemy, they were suffered to escape unmolested.

By the Flanders mail, arrived this day, we learn from Paris, that, two days after the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis and his army, the officers and common soldiers of the Anspach troops offered themselves to serve in the Duke de Lauzun's levies; but he could not take them into his Majesty's service without the consent of Congress.

The East-India Company have recently received information from their possessions abroad, that excites stranger alarms in them than any of the accounts that arrived some time ago respecting the depredations of Hyder Ally. The advices import, that the French flag is actually flying in the island of Ceylon, and also at the Cape of Good Hope. If they should be permitted to keep possession of Ceylon, all our territories in that quarter must remain on a very precarious tenour indeed, as it has not only the largest and most commodious harbour of the East-Indies, but from its position also commands advantages that must prove extremely injurious to us. By making this island the general rendezvous of their ships and troops, the French will be able to avail themselves of every fair opportunity of landing either on the coast of Malabar or Coromandel, and, of course, must soon make themselves masters of the island of Bombay, which, though of no great advantage as to the profits of its produce, is yet of such material consequence in time of war, on account of its docks and harbour, that the loss of it will be attended with the most fatal effects to the interests of the Company. Our readers may rely on the truth of the above information, both the facts and the comments being communicated to us from a quarter of the utmost respectability in this line of information.

Advices have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Grandbourg, in sixty-four days to Cadiz: They say in substance, that Mous. de Suffrein had got the start of Commodore Johnstone, and arriving with his Squadron at the Cape, had put that fortress in a state of defence, which it was thought would prevent the enemy from persevering in an enterprise, which in all probability must have succeeded, if France had not taken care to reinforce the garrison with the addition of troops and ships. Baron de Pieterberg, Governor of the Cape, speaks in very high terms of Comte Conway, of the discipline observed by his troops, and the many good dispositions he has made for the further security of the place.

Yesterday morning, a packet was received at the Admiralty, from Lieutenant Parker, commander of his Majesty's armed ship the St Philip's Castle, containing advice of his having conveyed a body of Corsican recruits into Port Mahon, under fire of the enemy's batteries, without receiving any damage, although they continued throwing shells for four hours. He had also the success to land thirty pipes of wine, and eight of oil, with a quantity of fruit, for the use of the garrison. He further adds, that by order of General Murray, he had received on board 90 Spaniards, which were taken in a sally, in order to deliver them to the Spanish Consul at Legora; as the General apprehended danger to his soldiery, from the ill state of health the prisoners were in. Lieutenant Parker failed from Minorca the 22d of last month, at which time the garrison were in perfect health.

Yesterday morning the Sheriffs, (Mess. Gill and Nicholsons) attended by the Remembrancer, went to St James's, and demanded an audience of his Majesty, which, as soon as the levee was over, was granted: his Majesty was then acquainted, that that they were ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, to wait on his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive on his Throne, their humble Petition, Address, and Remonstrance; to which his Majesty immediately replied in the following words:

"I shall take time to consider of the manner in which I shall receive it, and the time when, and will let you know."

The Secret Cabinet constantly meet every evening when the King is in town, at Buckingham-house, to consider upon the mode of carrying on the war. It at present consists of Lord Mansfield, Lord Loughborough, Lord Marchmont, Welbore Ellis, and Mr Jenkinson, as the immediate representative of Lord Bute. At this meeting every measure is determined upon, and from hence conveyed to Lord North and the Ministers who direct their execution. Eng. Chron.

A bill of indictment was yesterday found by the grand jury at Hick's-hall, against the Rev. Mr Bate, at the suit of Mr R. Halfwell, printer of this paper, for a series of libels published against him in the Morning Herald, in the course of last summer. Ibid.

A Receipt for a coalition of parties, a speedy reconciliation with America, and an overthrow to the designs of our enemies.

Let a Herald proclaim at the gates of the Royal Exchange, That the King, Lords and Commons, in high Parliament assembled, do hereby declare and proclaim to all his loving subjects, that after a due correction is given to the ancient and pernicious enemies of Britain, they will absolve, ease, and deliver from all garrison duties, taxes and imposts, all their loving subjects on the continent of America; that they are hereby declared free: And it is further ordained, that his loving subjects of America shall be governed by their own respective laws and usages, and to raise their own taxes.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 41,849 was drawn a blank, but, as first-drawn, is entitled to 3000 l.

No. 34,328, 47,072, prizes of 1000 l.

No. 4063, 13,860, 16,572, 38,140, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 469, 11,484, 20,430, 23,010, 38,582, 19,909, 44,828.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 45,752, 37,369, 13,793, 37,108, were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 21,700, 44,16, 22,118, 22,145, 19,157, 42,322, 9725; 40,600, 16,235, 13,379, 29,765, 15,546, 41,089.

Admiralty-Office, December 7. 1781.

Extract of a letter from Captain Macbride, of the Artois, of 40 guns, to Mr Stephens, dated in the Humber the 4th instant.

"The information I had of two stout privateers having failed on a cruise, seemed well founded. I concluded that our country trade would be their object; in consequence I made sail, directing par-course to the northward, striking the Dogger Bank in the parallel of Flamborough Head, about twenty

leagues distant, deeming that quarter the most likely to fall in with them. At ten o'clock yesterday morning saw them; they stood for us with much confidence. About two o'clock I brought them both to action; paid only attention to the one on our quarter, till we had effectually winged her, then pulled forward and closed the other which was engaged on our bow. In about thirty minutes the struck, sent a boat on board to take possession, and wore round after the other, who was making off, who also struck on our coming up. They proved to be the Hercules and Mars, two privateers belonging to Amsterdam, mounting 24 nine-pounders and 10 columns each, are perfectly new and alike, sail as fast as the Artois, and the completest privateers I ever saw, cost upwards of 20,000 l. commanded by two Hogenboombes, father and son, inhabitants of Flushing. The father was well known last war by the nick name of John Hardapple, had a schooner privateer, with a French commission, out of Flushing, and did much mischief to our trade; he was sent for on purpose to command these privateers. They failed from the Texel the 30th of November, and had only taken one of our fishing smacks.

"The Hercules had 164 men on board; 13 were killed, and 20 wounded; the Mars 146 men, 9 were killed, and 15 wounded. We had 1 man killed, and 6 wounded.

"I beg you to transmit to their Lordships, that I am much indebted to the attention of my officers and people in securing both these gentry. Our rigging and sails are cut, and fore-top-mast unserviceable."

EDINBURGH.

[The London post did not arrive this evening till half past five o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 6.

"There is no news of any kind in town. On Tuesday morning died at her house in Prince's-Street, Mrs Margaret Hope, widow of Mr Charles Hope, late his Majesty's Carpenter. It is hoped her relations will accept of this as a notification of her death.

By authentic letters we have the pleasure to inform the Public, that the two vessels that failed from the Forth, under convoy of the Leith armed ship, and separated from her in bad weather, were safe at Dear Sound in the Orkneys, in their way to Shetland, with stores for the detachment there, on the 19th November last.

On Saturday last a vessel in ballast, Dutch rigged, having nobody on board, was drove ashore on the sands of Belhelvie, about six miles northward of Aberdeen. By her papers it appears she is named De Jonge Engel, Bermer Harns de Sonje master, and that she failed from Amsterdam 2d November last, for Limekilns.

By a letter from Dundee, dated on Thursday last, we learn, that the Lady Gray, of that place, on her voyage from London, was chased off the Scars by a privateer, but escaped, owing to the circumstance of a collier coming up and engaging the privateer, who in the end took her. She is thought to be Fall returned to his former station.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

Canis hic, hic lupus arget.

IN the present crisis of our American affairs, there are three methods of conduct that naturally present themselves to our consideration:—The first is, "To continue the American war with vigour. If the force of Britain was solely military, and if fighting for America was the same thing as fighting *pro griseis*, in such case, no doubt, like the Romans, after their defeat at Cannæ, we must not despair of the Commonwealth, but hope that a Fabius, a Marcellus, and a Scipio may appear in our favour. The force of Britain, however, is by no means solely military, neither doth the loss of America by any means infer our utter ruin. At the peace 1763, the naval force of France was well nigh annihilated. Whilst we were squabbling about Wilkes and Liberty, Lord Bute, and such silly matters, the French were building ships of war; and now they face us at sea, and traverse the Atlantic as often, and with as much safety, as we ourselves.

The French navy, that hath acquired its present magnitude by a very criminal neglect on our part, secures assistance to America; and, therefore, I infer, that it is nothing short of lunacy for the military force of Britain to contend against the military force of France and of America combined.

The second method of conduct is, to abandon America entirely. The military establishment there is said to stand us eight millions *per ann.* If this great expence could immediately and annually be converted into ships, and into sailors, no mistake could be half so prudent and decisive. There is, however, an objection: We need ports of refreshment and of safety, particularly against West India hurricanes; I, therefore, put my negative to the abandoning of America entirely.

A third method, however, remains, *viz.* To declare America free and independent, with reservation to Britain of a few sea-ports, and these too to be declared perfectly free.

In an evil hour did we abandon Rhode Island, and hurry the gallant Cornwallis and his gallant army into captivity. The enterprise by the Lakes was the ton at one period; the southern colonies was that of another; and both of them have ended fatally, like the expedition of Crassus against the Parthians, with a manifesto suited to the occasion. I would attempt the recovery of Rhode Island, as it possesses, in an eminent degree, the object I have in view. This should be the last act of hostilities against America. In every other respect, I would adhere to the method above set forth. The consequences of this method are, no doubt, conjectural; and ingenuity may form conjectures both for and against the measure.

I confine myself to the first.

If we leave America free and independent, she has in general obtained her wish. It is her interest to resume her cultures and her commerce; and it is as probable that she will pursue, as that she will neglect her interest. Our possession of a few free ports will, no doubt, be an eye-fore. It will, however, be no more than an eye-fore, and that too one that is local and partial. The Carolinas, for example, will not probably waste either their blood or their treasure, in order to render Halifax a limited port, under the government of Nova Scotia, rather than a free port, under Great Britain. When Rome had acquired her greatest republican size, the civil wars of Sylla and of Marius, and the passage of the Rubicon, were inevitable prelude to the establishment of the empire, and of peace. No great government can be republican, nor are they ever formed without long and violent struggles. Such particularly was the case with the English monarchy, which arose from the ruins of the Hierarchy. Ambition; therefore, antipathies; differences of reli-

gion, &c. must entail civil wars upon a country once happy whilst under a moderate subordination to Britain.

—*erunt etiam altera bella.*

Atque iterum; et Trojan magnus militet Achilles.
Let us leave America when we please, we always will, upon commercial terms, come in for our share of her commerce. And finally, it seems to me as probable that America will attack the feeble Spaniards in Mexico, by which she may gain a great deal, as that she will attack New York, by which she will gain nothing, and, at same time, expose her trade to the depredations of a great maritime power. Thirty ships of the line in addition to our present naval establishment, would insure to us the sovereignty of the sea. This sovereignty insures every thing desirable and great. The method proposed tends directly to this object; and therefore I would give it my most hearty support.

Edin. Dec. 8. 1781. NERVA.

A CRAFTSMAN shall appear in our next.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

In the harbour of Stromness, Nov. 30.

Samuel of and from Banff, Shand, from Port Oport.

Maria of and for Liverpool, Leannax, from Archangel.

Helen of Leith, Haggins, from Prestons, for Dublin.

Industry of and for Lancaster, Keen, from Riga.

Bellona of Workington, from Petersburg, for Whitehaven.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 11. Success, Ferrier, from Burntisland, with flour.

Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, in ballast.

12. Leith Packet, Foord, from Carron, with yethan.

Mally, Brown, from Montrose, with goods.

And three sloops, with coals.

Arrived in the Roads.

Katty of Newcastle, Fiewitt, from Hamburg, with oak timber, flaves, &c.

Ceres, Mason, of and from Lynn, with grain.

By the Right Honourable

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh.

Council Chamber, Dec. 12. 1781.

ANY Person willing to contract for the WOOD, SLATER, PLUMBER, and IRON WORK of the ROOF of ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, in George Street, are requested to lodge with James Tait, City Clerk Depute, on or before the 7th day of January next inclusive, estimates sealed up, and marked on the back "Church Roof Estimates." A model of the roof is to be seen at this place.

SCANTLING, or SIZE of the different TIMBERS to be used in the ROOF of the CHURCH.

Level beams and principals, or couple legs, 12 by 9.

Platform beams, 12 by 6.

Rim or outside of ditto, 12 by 5.

N. B. The whole depth of the Rim will require to be 16 inches; but 4 inches of the upper edge may be of 3 inch thick.

Platform joists or rafters, the longest bearings, 8 by 3.

Ditto eight and six feet bearings down to four, 6 by 3.

Short ditto, or all under four feet, 4 by 3.

Rafters of the pitch-roof long space, 9 by 3.

Short ditto, 8 by 3.

Purlings or cross-girders of ditto roof, 9 by 9.

Long King-post, exclusive of their abutments, 9 by 2.

Second ditto, 9 by 6.

Short ditto, 9 by 4.

Long braces of springs, 9 by 5.

Short ditto, 9 by 4.

Legs and beams of the pediment couples, 10 by 4.

King-posts, besides abutments, 6 by 4.

Sarking, or floor of the platform, to be dov'd of 12 inch boards, and clear of sap. Sarking of the pitch-roof to be 2 of an inch full, and clear of sap.

Wall-plates to be 9 by 12.

SALE OF TEA.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has presently on hand a LARGE STOCK of exceeding fine BLACK TEA, all in the original packages as imported from the East Indies, which he is selling at the following prices, *viz.*

Finest Congo at 8 l. per lb.—Five Shillings at 9 l.—Consil Bohia at 5 l.

Considering the superior quality of this tea, and the advanced price of that commodity, it will be found fully as cheap as any in town.

The above tea will be permitted to any part of Britain (London excepted), in packages not exceeding 40 lb. each, agreeable to a late act of Parliament.—N. B. Ready money, or good bills at a short date.

A TENEMENT AND GARDEN IN DALKEITH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Mr Burns, vintner, Dalkeith, upon Saturday 29th December instant, at twelve o'clock noon, a Tenement of Houses, with a Garden, and some full-grown timber trees thereon, lying on the north side of the High Street of Dalkeith, nearly opposite to the Cross, and extending from the street down to the water.

For particulars, apply to James Mitchell baker in Dalkeith.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

A HOUSE opposite to Magdalene Chapel, Cowgate, being the fourth storey of Baillie's Land, entering by a well-lighted staircase within a neat paved court. The House is fenced, and will accommodate a large family.

For particulars enquire at Alexander Stodart and Company, Exchange.

LANDS in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh to be SOLD.

THE LANDS of ORCHARDFIELD, lying at the back of the Castle of Edinburgh, being that field which is situate between the great road from the Two Penny Custom to Corstorphine, and the grounds of the West Kirk, in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and county of Edinburgh, consisting of 20 acres, or thereby, presently possessed by the following tenants:

James Richmond seedman, at the

rent of L. 11 15 0

Robert Molecrop, gardener, 11 15 0

William Molecrop, gardener, 11 15 0

L. 35 5 0

James McClellan, gardener, 20 4 5

John Anderson, Cowfeeder, 25 0 0

A Yard, possessed by James Hay, 6 5 0

L. 80 12 0

Item, the Fen-duties payable out of the following subjects, *viz.*

For the West Kirk Poor-House, L. 5 0 0

For Livingston's Yards, by Mr Combs, brewer, 21 13 4

Houses, &c. at Castleharns, 50 marks, 2 15 6-3d

A Piece of Ground, leased to Robert Wright in Kingsknows, 3 to 6

Houses upon the above Lands, rented at 17 5 0

L. 128 16 3-4-3d

These Grounds are well situated for building upon, as the road from the south side of the town to the new extended Railway is proposed to come through them. The property lands are all out of lease, except the ground possessed by James McClellan; and, in his lease, there is a breach at Martinmas 1785.

The plan and measurement of the grounds, with the tiled glass, scales, &c. are in the hands of Cornelius Elliot, writer to the Signet, at his house in Canongate, who has power to treat and conclude with purchasers.

THE STROLLER'S APOLOGY.

Spoken in character, and distributed at the late PANTHEON MASQUERADE.

In real life tho' few act well their part,
From want of knowledge in the human heart,
The Stroller must the passions well display,
And act a diff'rent part in ev'ry play!
One time *Charles Surface* roaring out his toast;
Now *Hamlet*—starting at his father's ghost!!!
Then *Falstaff*—leering at the merry wife;
Now *Richard*—fighting for his crown and life!
Or, stung with guilt for *Duncan's* cruel death,
Stare at the visionary dagger!—as *Macbeth*.
Nay, after dying in my country's cause,
I squeak as *Punch*, to gain the with'd applause;
And *hithere, thither, bins*—sing,
Just after strutting a triumphant King.
Yet not to Strollers is confin'd the rage
Of acting plays, in this capricious age;
Peers, Knights, and Commoners, with Ladies fair,
Sigh out their souls, or rant in wild despair;
And occupy those barns in many a town,
Where we have laugh'd and cry'd for—half-a-crown.
Nor have we wand'ers the prescriptive art,
To act throughout this life a double part;
For the proud *Senator*, you daily see,
Who bellows out for freedom! liberty!
At home pursues the tyrant's guilty life,
Nor grants that freedom to his wretched wife.
The *Doctor* cries "Avoid all pois'nous wine,"
But drinks two bottles, or he could not dine!
The *Parson* tells you to amend your lives,
And yet allows you—half a dozen wives?
The *Merchant* rails at *Moses'* lucky hit,
Yet of his contract fain would have a bit!
And Widows, when the world has thought them staid,
Their beauties wither'd, and their passions laid,
One day you see devour'd by grief and spleen,
The next—*with infants* run to *Græna-Green*!
Thus, on the Stage of Life, mankind display
A checker'd character each f'er'al day;
Tho' some, not suited to the scenes they fill,
May act, like me, their fictitious parts but ill.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW DILIGENCE,

IS now removed from Dittican Macfarlane's, foot of the Pleasance, to Mrs Gibson's, Gra's Market, Edinburgh, and from Peter Heron's, Glasgow, to William Reid's, Union and Crown, Gallowgate, and sets off every lawful day from these respective houses, at eight o'clock in the morning. Fresh horses at Kilguth, and at Mrs Finlayson's, Linlithgow. Each passenger allowed one stout luggage, all above to pay 6 d. per stone. The road by Falkirk is greatly superior to that by Whitburn, and the country much more agreeable. For the convenience of passengers going to Ayr, a Diligence sets out for that place from William Reid's, every Monday and Thursday, by ten o'clock. Tickets given out at William Reid's, Glasgow, and at Mrs Gibson's, Gra's Market, and Mrs Wardrope's grocery shop, head of Old Assembly Close. Uptake passengers may apply at Daniel Wright's, Kilguth, and at Mrs Finlayson's, Linlithgow, each to pay 3 d. per mile. Passengers will be set down at their lodgings in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

As the Desire of several Proprietors of Coals and Salt, THE Noblemen and Gentlemen Proprietors of Coals, who ship them on the Frith of Forth, and the principal Locks, Exporters, and Consumers of such Coals, are requested to meet at Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th of December cur. at twelve o'clock noon, in the house of Thomas Purves vintner in the New Assembly Close, in order to consider of some matters of importance relative to that branch, which will then be laid before them. As the matters to be had under consideration regard also the consumers of Coals on the Solway Frith, and the lower parts of the Frith of Clyde, and other parts of Scotland where coal-duties are paid, the attendance of any Gentlemen from those quarters of the country will also be acceptable.

To be SOLD, by private bargain, THAT LODGING fronting the High Street, at the entry to the Writer's Court, consisting of three stories within itself, communicated by a stone stair, well lighted, containing a kitchen, six fire-rooms, with pantry, servants room, and two good cellars, one for coals, and the other for liquors, being divided into catacombs. The house to be seen every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from twelve to two o'clock. For further particulars apply to William Young writer at said house. N. B. If this house is not sold, it will be LET in tack for such number of years as can be agreed upon. Not to be repeated.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH. THE FRIENDSHIP, DONALD DENNOON Master, For GEORGE RITCHIE, Lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail with the first convoy from the Nore.

At LEITH for LONDON, THE DILIGENCE, ANDREW CASSELS Master, Now lying on the Birth in Leith harbour taking in goods for London, and will sail with the first convoy.

For LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY, WILLIAM BEATSON Master, Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail with the first convoy. The Master to be spoke with, at 'Change hours, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, or at his house, head of Queen-street, Leith. N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

At Leith for Lisbon, THE St JOACHIM SANTA ROSA, a neutral vessel, FRANCISCO JOZE Master. The vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and will be ready to sail in course of three weeks. For freight or passage, apply to Gavin Kempf, Edinburgh, or to Mr Moran on board.

DAMAGED FLAX.

TO be SOLD by public roup, for account of the Underwriters, on Tuesday the 18th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, at John Jameson and Co.'s Warehouse, in the Timber Buss of Leith. About Seven Tons of DAMAGED Twelve-head FLAX. To be seen on the day of sale, from nine o'clock in the morning.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 6th December 1781. By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE, THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, in the hall of the Excise Office at EDINBURGH, on Friday the 14th of December instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of TEA and AQUAVITAE, with nine Pewee MOULDS for making Candles, and the MATERIALS of a great number of small STILLs, and UTENSILS for DISTILLATION, lately condemned, as forfeited, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Office in Edinburgh, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

TO be SET, and entered to at Whitfunday next 1782, The Farms of WHITTLE and JAWKBURN, on Galla-Water, parish of Melrose, separately or together, and for such number of years as shall be agreed on. Officers may apply by letter, expressing their terms, or personally, to Thomas Waugh in Jedburgh, proprietor. No offerer's name is to be mentioned, unless he make a bargain. Mr Gibson, present tenant, will show the farms.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER VALENTINE tenant in Wester Pitgarvie.

MR VALENTINE having funds sufficient for the payment of his debts, his Creditors are desired to lodge, in the hands of William Baillew writer in Montrose, betwixt and the 1st day of February next, particular notes of their claims against him, specifying the sums due, the security granted for the same, and the interest due thereon, as he intends soon thereafter to pay them off. Not to be repeated.

HOUSE IN ARGYLES SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday 25th January 1782, at six o'clock afternoon. That DWELLING-HOUSE in Argyle's Square, belonging to and possessed by David Erskine clerk to the signet, fit to accommodate a large family. The house consists of 12 rooms, with kitchen, garrets, excellent cellars, a back area, water-pipe, and other conveniences. One of the rooms is 30 feet by 18, and of a proper height. The situation of the house is pleasant and central. A purchaser may have access at Candlemas next. The upset price is 800 l. Any person inclining a private purchase may apply to the proprietor.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on the 22d of December 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

That HOUSE in Argyle Square, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; consisting of seven fire rooms, with kitchen, coal-house, and cellars. The house is in good repair, and free from smoke.—To be seen any day, betwixt the hours of twelve and one.

As also to be exposed to public roup, an INCLOSURE lying adjacent to the village of Refsalrig, consisting of six acres of exceeding rich meadow ground. As the common sewer from Edinburgh runs through this park, there is annually collected, in places made for the purpose, a great quantity of exceeding rich manure.—James Stewart gardener in Refsalrig will show the inclosure.

Any person desirous of making a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

Sale of Houses, Nursery, and Garden, AT TOLL-CROSS; And Houses in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, by ROBERT DONALDSON writer to the signet, Curator Bonis to ROBERT WILSON Surgeon in Edinburgh, under the authority of the Court of Session, upon Wednesday the 16th day of January next, at five o'clock afternoon, The SUBJECTS under written, which are to be exposed in the following, or such other lots as purchasers shall incline, which, for their encouragement, are to be set up at the prices after mentioned, viz.

I. The Lands of TOLL-CROSS, now inclosed as a Nursery Garden, with the Dwelling-House thereon, and pertinents, as presently possessed by James Richmond nurseryman, per tack for 32 years from Martinmas 1758, at 21 l. 13 s. 4 s. Sterling per annum.—at 433 6 8

II. THE HOUSE and SCHOOL-HOUSE at Tolleross, possessed by Alexander Gardner, and inclosed Area, per tack for 15 years from Candlemas and Whitfunday 1774, at 11 l. 11 s. per annum. The Dwelling and Shade possessed by James Sanderson, per tack for 30 years from Whitfunday 1767, at 31 l. 10 s. per annum. And Cellar possessed by James Rae, at 2 l.—at 170 10 0

III. The Large New DWELLING-HOUSE at Tolleross, of three storeys, containing, in the ground-flat, a kitchen, a large parlour, two rooms and two closets, and a coal-house; in the second flat, a dining-room, three bed-chambers, and two closets; and, in the third flat, a kitchen and closet, dining-room, three bed-chambers and two closets, besides Nursery and two garrets, with washing-house, stable, and office-house. The premises may, if necessary, be divided and possessed as formerly, in two separate lodgings, or in one, with the garden surrounding the same, which will make a very genteel and commodious Villa near Edinburgh. There is a pump-well in the garden, and a genteel gate to the house.—at 250 0 0

IV. THE LODGING, or Dwelling-house, consisting of a kitchen and five fire-rooms, and two dark rooms, in the back land Writers Court, being the first storey up stairs immediately above that half storey where the Signet-office is kept, with a garret in the west side of the scale stairs, and cellar in the ground-storey; and also the uppermost part of the yard lying immediately north from said tenement, being 60 feet long and 34 feet wide, including the walls and all other pertinents, let to Charles Walker vintner, per tack for 7 years from Whitfunday 1777, at 22 l. per annum.—at 220 0 0

V. THE TAVERN in the Advocates Close, consisting of a kitchen and small bar, four large rooms and a small room, two cellars and office-house, presently possessed by William Scott vintner, at the yearly rent of 19 l. 10 s.—at 195 0 0

VI. A Tenement of HOUSES in the Advocates Close, consisting of three flats, commonly called the Shakespeare Printing Office, as presently possessed by William Darling printer and bookbinder, by tack for ten years from Whitfunday 1776, at 20 l.—at 200 0 0

VII. THE TWO SMALL HOUSES in Roxburgh's Close, lately possessed by Donald Mackinley cadie, and —at 20 0 0

VIII. THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Fore-Shop, being the first storey of a Tenement of Land at the head of Bell's Wynd, as now possessed by Mr Turnbull watch-maker, per tack for 19 years from Whitfunday 1772, at 14 l. 14 s. per annum.—at 147 14 8

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr Donaldson, at any time before the sale.

TENEMENT and GARDEN in PERTH.

ON Wednesday the 26th December current, within the house of John Honey innkeeper in Perth, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, will be exposed to public roup, The fore and back TENEMENT of HOUSES, with a large and convenient GARDEN, lying on the north side of the High Street of Perth, belonging to Henry Buit merchant in Perth. The subject is to be parcelled out in lots, for accommodating purchasers.

The articles of sale and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Davidson writer in Perth. Not to be repeated.

By ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS in LINLITHGOW-SHIRE to be SOLD.

THAT upon Wednesday the 2d day of January 1782, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, there is to be exposed to SALE by public auction, within the house of George Jarvey vintner in Bathgate, All and whole the Lands of WESTER-STRAITH, and the Lands of DUNTASSIERIGG and ELLRIGSIDE, pertaining and belonging to the same, lying within the parish of Torphichen and shire of Linlithgow.

These lands are all improveable, situated almost centrally betwixt the market-towns of Linlithgow, Bathgate, and Falkirk; they will presently set at about 30 l. Sterling per annum of rent, and are partly inclosed.

The conditions of sale and progress of writs, which are clear, may be seen in the hands of David Corbet writer in Bathgate;—to whom any person, wanting to purchase by private bargain, may apply.

N. B. A meeting of the the Creditors of ANDREW DICK of Wester Straith is hereby intimated, to be held within the house of the said George Jarvey, upon Wednesday the 26th day of December cur. at ten o'clock forenoon; when it is requested that they, or persons properly authorized to act for those necessarily absent, will attend.

LANDS in EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday 15th March next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of SIDERSEY and KINGSTONHILL, lying in the parish of North Berwick, and county of Haddington. These lands are of an exceeding rich soil, and pleasantly situated near the road from North Berwick to Haddington. There is a neat commodious Mansion-house and Office-houses, with a very good garden, upon the premises. The whole has been in possession of the proprietor for many years.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the lands, are in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, east end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell by private bargain.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the 11th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon, by the Tutors of Miss Ogilvy of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and scribed Maltures thereof, Balgay, Milsfield, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foresaid whole lands, except those of Balgay, all lying blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchmahome, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 904 l. 6 s. 3 d. 5-12ths Sterling of money, 11 bolls 3 firlets a peck wheat, 368 bolls 3 firlets barley, and 177 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way betwixt Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the County of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile counties in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carrie and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony measure is large, and the victual-farm gives the highest price. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

The fine navigable river Tay runs through the Carle; and there is a harbour in it, within a mile of the estate of Inchmartine.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carle estate, and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wing containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a new garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply.

James Niell gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate and house.

By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 20th day of December next, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, The remaining SUBJECTS which belonged to David Melvil of South Balcally, in the lots after mentioned:

Lot I. The three ninth parts of the lands of BALTULLY, commonly called South Balcally, lying in the parish of Ceres, and shire of Fife, extending to about 52 acres. These lands are in a state of high cultivation, and are inclosed and subdivided partly with stone dykes, and partly with ditch and hedge, having stripes and belts of planting, and clumps in different places, in a very thriving condition. There is a convenient brewery lately erected upon the premises, having a plentiful command of water; and the lands lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

Lot II. These Houses and Yards in the Stable Hill of Ceres, with the pertinents which some time pertained to Alexander Reid, formerly of South Balcally.

Lot III. That Inclosure of Land called CHALMERS' PARK, lying near the said town of Ceres, consisting of about six acres, possessed by Mr Bennet: Also the Area called the ORCHARD, consisting of upwards of one acre: Together with a Lint-mill, Dwelling-house, and pertinents possessed by Duncan Macdonald; and that house presently occupied as a meeting-house, with the yards and pertinents thereto belonging, situated on the south end of said town of Ceres.

Lot IV. These Two Acres of arable land, lying near the said town of Ceres, called the Lochyflat, possessed by David Melvil.

Lot V. That Acre of Land called Dura's Acre, lying near the said town of Ceres, and presently possessed by John Shanks.

Lot VI. These Tenements of Houses under and above, with the yards and pertinents lying in the wynd in the town of Ceres, commonly called "Bell's Wynd," presently possessed by Robert Bruce, John Davidson, Anne Neils, and Alexander Howie.

Lot VII. The Tack of the Lands of Bridge-end of Ceres, for the space thereof yet to run, being fourteen years from and after Martinmas next.

For further particulars apply to James Thomson writer to the signet, Oliver Gourlay of Craighovie, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh.